

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
7 June 2001 (07.06.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 01/40567 A1**

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **D06L 1/02**

(72) Inventor: **MURPHY, Dennis, Stephen**; Unilever Research US Inc, 45 River Road, Edgewater, NJ 07020 (US).

(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP00/10737

(22) International Filing Date: 30 October 2000 (30.10.2000)

(74) Agent: **HODGETTS, Catherine, D**; Unilever N.V., Patent Department, Olivier van Noortlaan 120, NL-3133 AT Vlaardingen (NL).

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
09/449,896 30 November 1999 (30.11.1999) US

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except AG, AU, BB, BZ, CA, CY, GB, GD, GI, GM, IE, IL, IN, KE, LK, LS, MN, MW, MZ, NZ, SD, SG, SL, SZ, TT, TZ, UG, ZA, ZW*): **UNILEVER N.V.** [NL/NL]; Weena 455, NL-3013 AL Rotterdam (NL).

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(71) Applicant (*for AG, AU, BB, BZ, CA, CY, GB, GD, GH, GM, IE, IL, KE, LK, LS, MN, MW, MZ, NZ, SD, SG, SL, SZ, TT, TZ, UG, ZA, ZW only*): **UNILEVER PLC** [GB/GB]; Unilever House, Blackfriars, London, Greater London EC4P 4BQ (GB).

**Published:**

— *With international search report.*

(71) Applicant (*for IN only*): **HINDUSTAN LEVER LTD** [IN/IN]; Hindustan Lever House, 165-166 Backbay Reclamation, 400 020 Mumbai (IN).

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: **DRY-CLEANING SOLVENT AND METHOD FOR USING THE SAME**

(57) Abstract: A dry cleaning solvent comprises a linear silicon-containing oligomer. A dry cleaning method employing this solvent is also claimed.

DRY-CLEANING SOLVENT  
AND METHOD FOR USING THE SAME

5

Field of the Invention

This invention is directed to a novel cleaning solvent. More particularly, the invention is directed to a  
10 dry-cleaning solvent comprising a linear silicon comprising oligomer, and the solvent unexpectedly results in excellent cleaning properties.

15 Background of the Invention

In many cleaning applications, it is desirable to remove contaminants (e.g., stains) from substrates, like metal, ceramic, polymeric, composite, glass and textile  
20 comprising substrates. Particularly, it is highly desirable to remove contaminants from clothing whereby such contaminants include dirt, salts, food stains, oils, greases and the like.

25 Typically, dry-cleaning systems use organic solvents, like chlorofluorocarbons, perchloroethylene and branched hydrocarbons to remove contaminants from substrates. In response to environmental concerns, other dry-cleaning systems have been developed that use inorganic solvents  
30 such as densified carbon dioxide, to remove contaminants from substrates. The systems that use organic or inorganic solvents to remove contaminants from substrates generally

employ a surfactant and a polar co-solvent so that a reverse micelle may be formed to trap the contaminant targeted for removal. Other dry-cleaning systems employ cyclic siloxanes in dry-cleaning solvents.

5

The use of organic solvents, however, is no longer favored since preferred organic solvents, like halogenated hydrocarbons, often lead to environmental hazards and health risks. Also, densified carbon dioxide is not always  
10 a desired solvent since machines that use such a solvent can be dangerous since they operate at very high pressures.

Cyclic siloxanes, like organic solvents, are believed to be associated with environmental and health problems since studies indicate they produce liver and lung diseases in  
15 laboratory animals.

It is of increasing interest to develop cleaning solvents that do not possess environmental and safety risks. This invention, therefore, is directed to a  
20 cleaning solvent comprising a linear silicon comprising oligomer. Such a solvent unexpectedly results in excellent cleaning properties and has no known environmental and safety risks.

25

### **Background References**

Efforts have been disclosed for cleaning clothing. In U.S. Patent No. 4,012,194, the dry-cleaning of garments is  
30 disclosed.

Other efforts have been disclosed for cleaning garments. In U.S. Patent No. 5,683,977, a dry-cleaning system using densified carbon dioxide and a surfactant adjunct is disclosed.

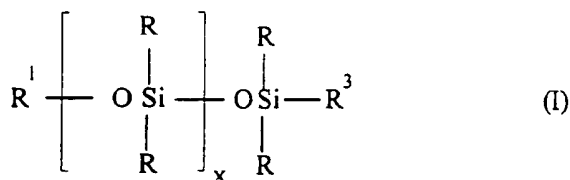
Still other efforts have been disclosed for cleaning clothing. In U.S. Patent No. 5,942,007, dry-cleaning with cyclic siloxanes is disclosed.

Also, in U.S. Patent No. 4,685,930, the use of cyclic siloxanes for cleaning is disclosed.

#### Summary of the Invention

In a first aspect, this invention is directed to a cleaning solvent comprising a linear silicon comprising oligomer.

In a second aspect, this invention is directed to a dry-cleaning solvent comprising a linear silicon comprising oligomer of the formula:



wherein each R is independently a substituted or unsubstituted linear, branched or cyclic C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-10</sub> alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, aryloxy, trihaloalkyl, cyanoalkyl or vinyl group, and R<sup>1</sup> is a hydrogen or a siloxy group having the formula:



and each R<sup>2</sup> is independently a linear, branched or cyclic C<sub>1-10</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, C<sub>1-10</sub> alkoxy, aryloxy, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, trihaloalkyl, cyanoalkyl, vinyl group, amino, amido, ureido or oximo group, and R<sup>3</sup> is an unsubstituted or substituted linear, branched or cyclic C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl, or hydrogen, hydroxy or OSi(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>3</sub>, whereby R<sup>2</sup> is as previously defined, and x is an integer from about 0 to about 20.

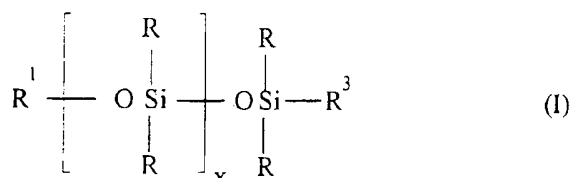
In a third embodiment, this invention is directed to cleaning substrates with the above-described cleaning solvents.

#### Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

There generally is no limitation with respect to the solvent comprising the linear silicon comprising oligomer that may be used in this invention other than that the solvent may be employed to clean a substrate. Often, however, the solvent comprising the linear silicon

comprising oligomer is one which may be used to dry clean clothing, and preferably, is one having the formula:

5



10 wherein each R is independently a substituted or unsubstituted linear, branched or cyclic C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-10</sub> alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, aryloxy, trihaloalkyl, cyanoalkyl or vinyl group, and R<sup>1</sup> is a hydrogen or a siloxy group having the formula:

15



and each R<sup>2</sup> is independently a linear, branched or cyclic  
20 C<sub>1-10</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, C<sub>1-10</sub> alkoxy, aryloxy, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, trihaloalkyl, cyanoalkyl, vinyl group, amino, amido, ureido or oximo group, and R<sup>3</sup> is an unsubstituted or substituted linear, branched or cyclic C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl, or hydroxy, or OSi(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>3</sub>  
25 whereby R<sup>2</sup> is as previously defined, and x is an integer from about 0 to about 20.

The most preferred solvent used in this invention is one wherein each R is methyl, R<sup>1</sup> is Si(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>3</sub>, R<sup>2</sup> is methyl  
30 and R<sup>3</sup> is methyl. Preferably, x is an integer from about 0

to about 10, and most preferably, is an integer from about 2 to about 5, including all ranges subsumed therein.

The solvent comprising the linear silicon comprising  
5 oligomer that may be used in this invention is often made  
by equilibration of the appropriate proportions of end  
capped and monomer units according to the reaction:  
 $MM + xD \rightarrow MD_xM$ . Such a reaction is generally known as a  
equilibration reaction, and is catalyzed by an acid or a  
10 base. Similar reactions are depicted in Silicone  
Surfactants, as edited by Randall Hill, Marcel Dekker (Vol.  
96) 1999, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by  
reference. Other similar descriptions of the synthesis of  
similar oligomers may be found in U.S. Patent Nos.  
15 3,931,047 and 5,410,007, the disclosures of which are  
incorporated herein by reference. Also, the solvents are  
often made commercially available by Dow Corning (e.g., Dow  
Corning 200 (R) fluids) and The General Electric Company.

20 It is noted that while the solvent comprising the  
linear silicon comprising oligomer may comprise of linear  
silicon comprising oligomer, it is also within the scope of  
the invention for the solvent to consist essentially of or  
consist of the same. Moreover, as used herein, oligomer is  
25 defined to mean a compound represented by formula I wherein  
x is an integer from about 0 to about 20.

When dry-cleaning clothing or garments, for example,  
with the cleaning solvent comprising the linear silicon  
30 comprising oligomer described in this invention, the type

of machine that may be used for the dry-cleaning process is the same or substantially the same as the commonly used dry-cleaning machines used for dry-cleaning with perchloroethylene. Such machines typically comprise a solvent tank or feed, a cleaning tank, distillation tanks, a filter and solvent exit. These commonly used machines are described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,712,392, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

10

Once the garment is placed in the machine and the solvent of this invention is fed into the machine, the normal cleaning cycle is run (typically between ten (10) minutes and one (1) hour) and the garment is cleaned. Thus, in order to demonstrate cleaning, it is not required to add anything to the cleaning machine other than the garment and the linear solvent of this invention.

In a preferred embodiment, however, the cleaning solvent of this invention further comprises from about 0.001% to about 5.0%, and preferably, from about 0.01% to about 1.0%, and most preferably, from about 0.1% to about 0.3% by weight of a silicone oil, based on total weight of cleaning solvent and silicone oil, including all ranges subsumed therein. The silicone oil often preferred in this invention is an alkoxylated polydimethylsiloxane with a molecular weight from about 600 to about 20,000. The silicone oil preferably has ethoxy and/or propoxy pendants, with ethoxylated pendants being especially preferred. It is also noted that such an alkoxylated polydimethylsiloxane

30



may also have alkoxyated end functionalization; however, a silicone oil with less than 50% of all sights on the silicone oil backbone capable of being functionalized ethoxy groups is especially preferred. Illustrative 5 examples of such silicone oils are Silwet 7622, 7602, 7605, 7600, 7230 and 7200, all of which are commercially available from Witco.

In addition to silicone oil, it is especially 10 preferred to add from about 0.01% to about 10.0%, and preferably, from about 0.05 to about 1.0%, and most preferably, from about 0.1 to about 0.5% by weight of a polar additive (e.g., C<sub>1-10</sub> alcohol and preferably water), based on total weight of cleaning solvent, silicone oil and 15 polar additive, including all ranges subsumed therein. Such an addition (silicone oil and water) to the cleaning solvent is often desired so that cleaning may be enhanced, for example, by the formation of reverse micelles.

20 In another preferred embodiment, it is within the scope of this invention to employ (with or without silicone oil and/or water) 0.001% to about 10%, and preferably, from about 0.05% to about 0.25%, and most preferably, from about 0.1 to about 0.20 by weight of at least one member selected 25 from the group consisting of an unfunctionalized siloxane and a functionalized siloxane (based on total weight of cleaning solvent and unfunctionalized or functionalized siloxane), including all ranges subsumed therein.

The unfunctionalized siloxane is similar to the cleaning solvent represented by formula I, except that X is greater than 20, and the functionalized siloxane is one having a molecular weight ranging from about 300 to about 5 20,000. The former is commercially available from The General Electric Company and the latter is commercially available from Goldschmidt, Inc. The preferred functionalized siloxane is an amine functionalized siloxane wherein the functionalization is pendent and/or end 10 functionalization, with less than about 50% of all sights on the siloxane backbone capable of being functionalized having amine functionalization. Such functionalized and unfunctionalized siloxanes are typically desired in this invention to act as softeners when clothing is being 15 cleaned.

The samples which follow are provided to illustrate and facilitate an understanding of the present invention. Therefore, the examples are not meant to be limiting and 20 modifications which fall within the scope and spirit of the claims are intended to be within the scope and spirit of the present invention.

#### Example 1

25

A beaker was charged with 400 grams of olive oil and 25 grams of annatto seeds. The resulting mixture was stirred (about 2 hours) and heated (about 50°C) until a resulting solution was obtained with a dark amber tint.

The solution (tinted olive oil) was used to make the test stain in the Examples which follow below.

Example 2

5

Sets of four (4) polyester cloths, about 5 cm x 5cm, were inscribed with a pencil to form circles in the center of each cloth having diameters of about 2.5cm. 100 microliters of the tinted olive oil from Example 1 were 10 applied with a micropipet to the inside of the circle of each cloth. The resulting sets of stained cloths were aged overnight. The stained cloths were used in the Examples which follow below.

15 Example 3

Four stained cloths prepared in Example 2 were placed in a 250mL beaker along with 100mL of linear silicon comprising oligomer available from Dow Corning (Dow Corning 20 200® Fluid, R, R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> of formula I as methyl, x=2, Mw about 310). The stained cloths were agitated in the oligomer, for about 15 minutes, with an IKA Labrotechnik stirrer set at 225 rpm. The resulting cleaned cloths were removed from the solvent and dried in an oven set at about 25 39°C.

The cleaning results were measured by placing the cleaned and dried cloths in a Hunter Reflectometer. The R scale, which measures darkness from black to white, was 30 used to measure stain removal. The cleaning results were

reported as the percent stain removal according to the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{l} 5 \quad \% \text{ stain removal} = \frac{\text{stain removed}}{\text{stain applied}} = \frac{\text{cleaned cloth reading} - \text{stained cloth reading}}{\text{unstained cloth reading} - \text{stained cloth reading}} \times 100 \end{array}$$

For this experiment, 42.2% of the olive oil stain was removed.

10 For this experiment, 42.2% of the olive oil stain was removed.

#### Example 4

15 The experiment of Example 4 was conducted in a manner similar to the one described in Example 3 except that Dow Corning 200® fluid (x=3 and Mw about 384) was used in lieu of the fluid having x=2 with a Mw of about 310. For this experiment, 32.3% of the olive oil stain was removed.

20

#### Example 5

The experiment of Example 5 was conducted in a manner similar to the one described in Example 3 except that 50/50  
25 polyester/cotton blend cloths were used in lieu of the 100% polyester cloths. For this experiment, 24.3% of the olive oil stain was removed.

#### Example 6

30

The experiment of Example 6 was conducted in a manner similar to the one described in Example 5 except that the

oligomer of Example 4 was used in lieu of the oligomer of Example 3. For this experiment, 12.9% of the olive oil stain was removed.

5 Example 7

The experiment of Example 7 was conducted in a manner similar to the one described in Example 3 except that 100% cotton cloths were used in lieu of 100% polyester cloths.  
10 For this experiment, 17.2% of the olive oil stain was removed.

Example 8

15 The experiment of Example 8 was conducted in a manner similar to the one described in Example 7 except that the oligomer of Example 4 was used in lieu of the oligomer of Example 3. For this experiment, 9.9% of the olive oil stain was removed.

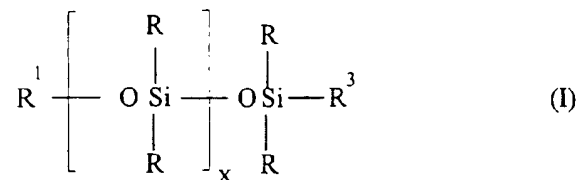
20

The data in the Examples above indicates that excellent cleaning properties result when the oligomers of this invention are used in dry-cleaning , even in the absence of additional additives.

25

What is claimed:

1. A dry-cleaning solvent comprising a linear silicon comprising oligomer.
2. The dry-cleaning solvent according to claim 1 wherein the oligomer comprises the formula:

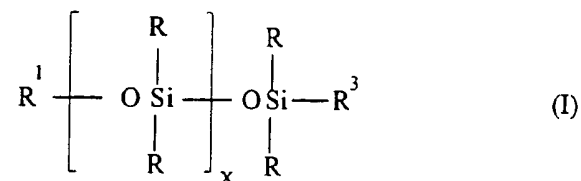


and each R is independently a substituted or unsubstituted linear, branched or cyclic C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-10</sub> alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, aryloxy, trihaloalkyl, Cyanoalkyl or vinyl group, and R<sup>1</sup> is a hydrogen or a siloxy group having the formula Si(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>3</sub>, and each R<sup>2</sup> is independently a linear, branched or cyclic C<sub>1-10</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, C<sub>1-10</sub> alkoxy, aryloxy, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, trihaloalkyl, cyanoalkyl, vinyl group, amino, amido, ureido or oximo group, and R<sup>3</sup> is a substituted or unsubstituted linear, branched or cyclic C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl, hydroxy or OSi(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>3</sub>, whereby R<sup>2</sup> is as previously defined, and x is an integer from about 0 to about 20.

3. The dry-cleaning solvent according to claim 2 wherein each R is methyl, R<sup>1</sup> is Si(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>3</sub>, R<sup>2</sup> is methyl R<sup>3</sup> is methyl and x is an integer from about 0 to about 10.

4. The dry-cleaning solvent according to claim 3 wherein x is an integer from about 2 to about 5.
5. The dry-cleaning solvent according to claim 2 wherein the dry-cleaning solvent further comprises from about 0.001 to about 5.0 percent by weight of a silicone oil.
6. The dry-cleaning solvent according to claim 5 wherein the silicone oil is an alkoxyated polydimethylsiloxane.
7. The dry-cleaning solvent according to claim 6 wherein the alkoxyated polydimethylsiloxane is an ethoxyated polydimethylsiloxane having a molecular weight from about 600 to about 20,000.
8. The dry-cleaning solvent according to claim 5 wherein the dry-cleaning solvent further comprises from about 0.01% to about 10.0% by weight of a polar additive.
9. The dry-cleaning solvent according to claim 2 wherein the dry-cleaning solvent further comprises from about 0.001% to about 10% by weight of at least one member selected from the group consisting of an unfunctionalized or functionalized siloxane.
10. The dry-cleaning solvent according to claim 5 wherein the dry-cleaning solvent further comprises from about 0.001% to about 10% by weight of at least one member selected from the group consisting of an unfunctionalized or functionalized siloxane.

11. The dry-cleaning solvent according to claim 9 wherein the functionalized siloxane has amine functionalization.
12. The dry-cleaning solvent according to claim 8 wherein the polar additive is water.
13. A method for cleaning a substrate comprising the steps of:
- (a) contacting the substrate with a cleaning solvent comprising a linear silicon comprising oligomer; and
  - (b) subjecting the substrate to the cleaning solvent for one cleaning cycle.
14. The method for cleaning a substrate according to claim 13 wherein one cleaning cycle is from about ten minutes to about one hour.
15. The method for cleaning a substrate according to claim 14 wherein the cleaning solvent comprises the formula:



and each R is independently a substituted or unsubstituted linear, branched or cyclic C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-10</sub> alkoxy,



substituted or unsubstituted aryl, aryloxy, trihaloalkyl, Cyanoalkyl or vinyl group, and  $R^1$  is a hydrogen or a siloxy group having the formula  $Si(R^2)_3$ , and each  $R^2$  is independently a linear, branched or cyclic  $C_{1-10}$  substituted or unsubstituted alkyl,  $C_{1-10}$  alkoxy, aryloxy, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, trihaloalkyl, cyanoalkyl, vinyl group, amino, amido, ureido or oximo group, and  $R^3$  is a substituted or unsubstituted linear, branched or cyclic  $C_{1-10}$  alkyl, hydroxy or  $OSi(R^2)_3$  whereby  $R^2$  is as previously defined, and  $x$  is an integer from about 0 to about 20.

16. The method for cleaning a substrate according to claim 15 wherein each  $R$  is methyl,  $R^1$  is  $Si(R^2)_3$ ,  $R^2$  is methyl  $R^3$  is methyl and  $x$  is an integer from about 0 to about 10.

17. The method for cleaning a substrate according to claim 16 wherein  $x$  is an integer from about 2 to about 5.

18. The method for cleaning a substrate according to claim 15 wherein the dry-cleaning solvent further comprises from about 0.001 to about 5.0 percent by weight of a silicone oil.

19. The method for cleaning a substrate according to claim 18 wherein the dry-cleaning solvent further comprises from about 0.01% to about 10.0% by weight water.

20. The method for cleaning a substrate according to claim 15 wherein the dry-cleaning solvent further comprises from about 0.001% to about 10% by weight of at least one member

selected from the group consisting of unfunctionalized or functionalized siloxane.

21. The method for cleaning a substrate according to claim 20 wherein the functionalized siloxane has amine functionalization.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 00/10737

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 D06L1/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 D06L C08L C07F C11D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

WPI Data, EPO-Internal, PAJ

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 576 687 A (OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO) 5 January 1994 (1994-01-05) claims 1,2; table 3 ---	1-4,8, 13-19
X	US 5 833 761 A (IMAJO YASUTAKA ET AL) 10 November 1998 (1998-11-10) claim 1; example 1 ---	1-4, 13-17
X	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 199504 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class E11, AN 1995-027847 XP002000985 & JP 06 313196 A (OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO LTD), 8 November 1994 (1994-11-08) abstract ---	1-4, 13-17
	-/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents:

\*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

\*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

\*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

\*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

\*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

\*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

\*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

\*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

\*&\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

18 January 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

30/01/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel: (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx: 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Saunders, T

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/EP 00/10737

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 147 575 A (HAMPTON SR RONALD S) 15 September 1992 (1992-09-15) column 5, line 5 - line 22; claims 1,4 ---	1-4, 13-17
P,X	EP 1 043 443 A (GEN ELECTRIC) 11 October 2000 (2000-10-11) abstract; table I ---	1-8, 12-17
A	US 5 942 007 A (BERNDT DIETER R ET AL) 24 August 1999 (1999-08-24) cited in the application abstract ---	1,9,10, 13-15, 18,19
A	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 199332 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class A26, AN 1993-253391 XP002157762 & JP 05 171566 A (NIKKA KAGAKU KK), 9 July 1993 (1993-07-09) abstract ---	1,2,5-7, 13-15,18
A	EP 0 300 525 A (PROCTER & GAMBLE) 25 January 1989 (1989-01-25)  claims 1,6 -----	1,2, 9-15,20, 21

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 00/10737

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0576687 A	05-01-1994	JP 5222400 A	31-08-1993
		JP 5320693 A	03-12-1993
		JP 5339275 A	21-12-1993
		WO 9314184 A	22-07-1993
		US 5773403 A	30-06-1998
		JP 6088098 A	29-03-1994
US 5833761 A	10-11-1998	US 5503681 A	02-04-1996
		AU 673062 B	24-10-1996
		AU 6314594 A	07-07-1994
		AU 646246 B	17-02-1994
		AU 7475191 A	10-10-1991
		CA 2050333 A	17-09-1991
		DE 69126648 D	31-07-1997
		DE 69126648 T	11-12-1997
		DE 69131853 D	20-01-2000
		DE 69131853 T	29-06-2000
		EP 0473795 A	11-03-1992
		EP 0717128 A	19-06-1996
		EP 0717129 A	19-06-1996
		EP 0757119 A	05-02-1997
		JP 2763270 B	11-06-1998
		JP 7275812 A	24-10-1995
		JP 7275813 A	24-10-1995
		WO 9113697 A	19-09-1991
		JP 2723359 B	09-03-1998
		KR 145061 B	17-08-1998
		KR 9510446 B	18-09-1995
		KR 121454 B	15-11-1997
		KR 9701233 B	04-02-1997
		SG 50628 A	20-07-1998
		SG 44844 A	19-12-1997
		SG 48276 A	17-04-1998
		US 5888312 A	30-03-1999
		US 5769962 A	23-06-1998
		US 5772781 A	30-06-1998
		US 5538024 A	23-07-1996
JP 6313196 A	08-11-1994	NONE	
US 5147575 A	15-09-1992	NONE	
EP 1043443 A	11-10-2000	NONE	
US 5942007 A	24-08-1999	US 5865852 A	02-02-1999
		AU 4993599 A	07-02-2000
		AU 5101799 A	07-02-2000
		WO 0004221 A	27-01-2000
		WO 0004222 A	27-01-2000
		US 6063135 A	16-05-2000
		US 6042617 A	28-03-2000
		US 6056789 A	02-05-2000
		US 6042618 A	28-03-2000
		US 6086635 A	11-07-2000
		US 6059845 A	09-05-2000
JP 5171566 A	09-07-1993	NONE	

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 1992)

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 00/10737

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0300525      A	25-01-1989	US      4800026 A	24-01-1989
		AU      623055 B	30-04-1992
		AU      1821188 A	22-12-1988
		CA      1300323 A	12-05-1992
		CN      1033299 A	07-06-1989
		DK      342688 A	23-12-1988
		FI      883003 A	23-12-1988
		JP      1077684 A	23-03-1989
		MX      165431 B	11-11-1992
		NZ      225097 A	26-07-1991
-----			